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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

—— Truth ſhall retire,
Beſtack with ſlanderous darts.

MILTON.

SIR,

PAINFUL indeed is the peruſal of writings, neither replete with argument, nor adorned with elegance of ſtile; which are calculated neither to improve, nor to pleaſe. Much harder, however, is the lot of that man, who is obliged, not only to read, but to anſwer. One conſideration ſtill may ſerve to alleviate his toil; the approbation of the wiſe, the eſteem of the worthy. The conſciouſneſs of theſe will defend him againſt the keeneſt darts of ridicule; which, by ſome philoſophers, is made the teſt of truth. But be that as it will; what is that man's ſenſe of the *ridiculous*, the higheſt object of whoſe ambition is the laugh of the clown, the grin of the peaſant?

Your letter may be divided into two parts: Perſonal abuſe forms the one, argument the other. The latter is contained within a very narrow compaſs; the far greater part is taken up with the former. Yet this will admit of ſome defence: You feel too ſorely, you apply too home ſome particular paſſages of my letters, that could never have given you the leaſt offence, were you, really, what you pretend to be, A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

You deny the charge of high churchiſm, and are out of temper with me for urging it againſt you. You plead the moderation of your plan for an American Epiſcopate, and amuſe your readers with diſtant hints of the mildneſs of the government of our modern prelates. Tell us, however, in what archives the ſaid plan is locked up: Let us know by whom it has been approved: Who will become a guarantee for the performance of the articles contained therein. But the inviolable ſecrecy in which it is kept; the mode of application made uſe of; the avowed deſign of withdrawing the Clergy from the juriſdiction of the laws of their country; the inſult which is thereby offered to our legiſlature, ſet the charge of the Country Clergyman in too clear a light. A formal defence of it would be ridiculous.

That the exerciſe of *epiſcopal authority* in England is become more moderate than it was formerly, I readily acknowledge. But to what is this to be aſcribed? The diminution of ſuch authority by the ſeaſonable interpoſition of the State. How much of the old ſpirit is left, let Secker's perſecution of Annet, his illiberal treatment of the preſent Biſhop of Carliſle, his conduct towards the truly learned and worthy Mr. Peckard, and the late expulſion of the ſix ſtudents from St. Edmund's Hall, witneſs. As long as an eſtabliſhed Clergy are kept within the bounds of their office by the authority of government, they will be good ſubjects. But once allow them to ſet up a ſeparate juriſdiction, perſecution of the laity, and eternal confuſion among themſelves, will be the neceſſary, the inevitable conſequences.

You charge me with a violation of my ſubſcription; with having been educated among the Diſſenters, and being one ſtill in my heart. Now I call upon you, as you value your reputation, as you eſteem the character of a man of veracity, to prove your aſſertions. Tell me, point out to the world, wherein I have violated my ſubſcription. Lay before the public that article of our church which maintains the divine inſtitution of epiſcopacy, or confirmation. *But there is*, it ſeems, *an office for confirmation in the book of common prayer, and I have ſubſcribed to the whole of the ſaid book.* Now you know as well as myſelf, that although I ſubſcribed to the belief of the articles, I ſubſcribed only to the uſe of the book of common prayer. Beſides, there is nothing in my letter that in the leaſt reflects upon the office for confirmation. I endeavoured, indeed, to ſhew the futility of your defence of it. I alſo declared that, in caſe the introduction of that rite would be attended with any conſiderable inconveniencies, it had better be omitted: And I now maintain it is impracticable, even if an American Epiſcopate were to take place to-morrow. Conſider the extent of the Britiſh empire on this ſide the Atlantic. Upon the continent it reaches from the Straits of Belliſle to Cape Florida: In it are alſo comprehended Jamaica, the Bahama and Carribbee iſlands. Conſider, in the next place, the number of inhabitants diſperſed through this vaſt dominion; and then determine whether it be poſſible for ten Biſhops to perform it in a proper manner. The ſame objection may be made to the utility of a Biſhop's preſence in America for the purpoſe of ordination. Place him at Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, or where you pleaſe; a journey from the iſlands, or the remoter parts of the continent, would be almoſt as tedious, and altogether as expenſive, as a voyage to Great-Britain. But to return to the affair of ſincerity: Who, in this proteſtant country, this land of liberty, gave you a right to catechiſe me upon ſuch a ſubject? But you high churchmen have always made uſe of this deſpicable artifice in controverſy with men who adhere to their ſubſcriptions, much better than yourſelves. If we do not walk exactly in the path you preſcribe, we are immediately reminded of our ſubſcription; which is ſolemn, determinate, and admits of no latitude. If we inſiſt upon the doctrines of predeſtination, free grace, &c. then we are accuſed of methodiſm, and are given to underſtand that the ſaid articles are to be received under certain limitations. But this is a ſtale trick, and the world begins to grow too wiſe to be impoſed upon by ſuch idle reaſoning. *But my education among the Diſſenters*: Pray, Sir, are you in your right mind? What reaſon had you for aſſerting I received my education among the Diſſenters? If this were indeed the caſe, would it be any diſgrace to me? Are the names of LOCKE, MILTON, SIDNEY, TILLOTSON, LELAND, FOSTER, LARDNER, really become ſo reproachful? But you know better: Your real intention was through my ſide to wound a Gentleman whoſe abilities you fear; whoſe diligence and attention to the duties of his office excite envy without emulation. After this will you venture to accuſe me of *badneſs of heart!* Or do you form a judgment of my feeling from your own? So much for perſonalities.

With regard to the Commiſſary; if repeated declarations will not exculpate me from the charge of quarrelling with him, we muſt make up our quarrel as well as we can.

The diſtance of the adviſers of an American Epiſcopate will be conſidered, whatever you may pretend, as no trifling objection to the propoſal. If the preſence of a Biſhop in this colony be ſo neceſſary, why did not the inhabitants make application for one before? If they did, when, and by what perſons, was the ſaid application made? Quibbling in this caſe will not do. You muſt be explicit. If no ſuch application has been made, or was even thought of, thoſe Gentlemen may be juſtly conſidered as the authors of the ſcheme: And how they can vindicate themſelves from the charge of impertinence, for interfering in matters which no way concerned them; or in what manner our Clergy can reconcile the payment of ſuch an implicit obedience to their commands, with the duty they owe the legiſlature of our own province, I leave to the determination of ſome abler caſuiſt.

Although I am perfectly ſatisfied that the General Court has juriſdiction in cauſes eccleſiaſtical as well as civil; yet, ſince the matter is at preſent in debate, and will ſhortly be determined in a judicial manner, would it be proper for me to publiſh my argument in favour of the ſaid juriſdiction? Or would it not better become the petitioners to have deferred their reſolution, at leaſt, till the affair was decided: For they muſt know, that if the General Court have ſuch juriſdiction, a petition to deprive them of it is an attempt to ſet up the Royal prerogative in oppoſition to law. You aſk me *why I do not reproach the General Court with want of honeſty for omitting to make uſe of their power?* Cannot you confine your inſults to the perſon of the Country Clergyman? Why ſhould you endeavour to impoſe upon your readers in ſo groſs a manner? Did any man ever hear of a court of juſtice going in ſearch of delinquents, or puniſhing them, unleſs they were brought before them in due courſe of law. But any thing will ſerve for an anſwer to the Country Clergyman.

I am aſked whether I preach to my congregation to be content with a tolerable degree of purity in religion? This is another ſpecimen of your ſkill in reaſoning. The eſſentials of religion, and the external forms of church government, are not, I hope, to be compared together. For truth, liberty, ſound morality, let us run all hazards. But under which of theſe heads am I to place an American Epiſcopate?

You think the chance for obtaining an American Epiſcopate is not far diſtant. Indeed the plan is well laid. Every circumſtance which may alarm is carefully concealed. The meaneſt drudges of your wretched party, are boaſting in every coffee-houſe in London of their great probability of ſucceſs. But you may be aſſured this plant will never take root in our climate, unleſs the ſoil be well moiſtened with the blood of Americans.

But epiſcopacy, ſay you, *is an Apoſtolical inſtitution.* As you offer nothing in defence of this aſſertion, I am at full liberty to tell you it is an inſtitution of the State. Chriſtianity knows no difference between Biſhops and Preſbyters. The diſtinction was never heard of for ages after the publication of the goſpel. The matter in diſpute is, therefore, purely political. Religion has nothing to do with it.

You produce Secker as a witneſs to prove that confirmation is practiſed at Geneva. To his account of the matter, I oppoſed a paſſage from M. D'Alembert. You diſpute his authority; and yet, in a few ſentences after, you tell me you do not underſtand the language in which he is cited. But to put an end to this part of our diſpute, I can inform you in plain Engliſh, that *epiſcopal confirmation*, which is the only thing with which we are concerned, is not, nor ever was, practiſed at Geneva.

You might have ſpared yourſelf a great deal of trouble about Secker; for I never diſputed his zeal for an American Epiſcopate. I only ſaid that he never received confirmation. If he did, tell us where, when, and from whom.

As to your queſtion, whether Secker, Butler, Benſon, and Burnet, were high churchmen, I anſwer that I know of none more ſo than the two former. Benſon and Burnet, in common with many other worthy men who had never thoroughly conſidered the matter, might poſſibly, in general terms, approve of an American Epiſcopate. But what are their private opinions to us? The violence of Secker is no ſecret. But ſtill he had too much prudence to publiſh, in his life time, the famous letter to Walpole: And for an account of its reception after his death, I beg leave to refer you to the *critical commentary.*

The conſecration of churches, under the chriſtian diſpenſation, is as great a piece of foppery as circumciſion, or the practice of any other of the Jewiſh ceremonies. None of the ritual obſervances of their law are binding upon us; and ſurely you will not reckon this among the weightier matters of moral obligation.

You ſtill inſiſt upon the inconveniencies attending young men going home for orders. Were a Biſhop or two ſtationed in America, neither their nor the expence would be greatly leſſened; and the danger of being infected by the ſmall-pox is full as great in the towns to the northward as in England. As to your fears for their principles ſhould be undermined by Infidels, give me leave to aſſure you they have not the leaſt foundation.

You certainly forget the two PROFESSORS OF DIVINITY IN WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE; their conſtant attendance, their painful labours, ſurely deſerve a different treatment. The pupils of men ſo diligent in their lectures will never, take my word, fall a prey to a few paltry unbelievers. *But his improvement.* If a man, who has paſſed through a regular courſe of ſtudy, cannot find opportunities of enlarging his ſphere of knowledge by a journey to the very center of ſcience, I could wiſh to be informed wherein the uſe of travelling conſiſts.

As you have offered nothing concluſive to overturn the reaſoning I uſed to prove the real exiſtence of the church of Virginia, I muſt ſtill inſiſt upon it. Thoſe very laws you cite, which oblige every Clergyman to be conformable to the doctrine and diſcipline of the church of England determine it beyond diſpute. For ſuch laws would never have been enacted, had not the legiſlature conſidered themſelves at liberty to form what eſtabliſhment they thought proper. Beſides, you have given me no anſwer to the argument I brought from the example of the churches of Ireland and Ruſſia: An argument of too great importance to be entirely overlooked.

The diſtich you complain of was not inſerted by my order; and conſequently I have no concern with your remarks upon it.

The ridiculous light in which you endeavour to place the concluſion of my laſt, does not give me the leaſt concern. Next to the conſciouſneſs of right conduct, nothing is more grateful to a generous mind, than the proſpect of that tribute of praiſe, which is always paid to virtue by poſterity. I wiſh ſentiments of this nature were more common. We ſhould then no longer behold that ſhameful indifference to every thing that relates to the public, of which we are daily witneſſes at preſent.

The late defences of the proteſt of the Reverend Meſſ. Henley and Gwatkin, render unneceſſary many things of which I ſhould otherwiſe have taken notice. I ſhall therefore take my leave of you for the preſent, by ſigning myſelf

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

The following piece was deſigned for laſt week's paper, but came too late to hand.

To the PRINTER.

I HAVE ſeen, in the Gazette of the 27th ult. a piece ſigned A Planter, wherein he hopes to be excuſed for an endeavour to throw light on the ſubject of moving Shockoe and Byrd's warehouſes. Here I cannot help obſerving, that had he thrown light on the debate that may ariſe, it would have been commendable, but all impartial men muſt apprehend that the way to convey light is to declare truth only, and never to urge erroneous repreſentation, or fallacious information; for truth is the *light*. But to endeavour to miſlead the community, to the diſadvantage of a conſiderable body, for the intereſted views of perhaps the planter, or a few of his particular friends, is darkneſs. And as I look upon myſelf entirely diſintereſted, except that I live above thoſe warehouſes, I think it my duty to ſet forth facts as they really are. I agree with the planter that all expences on the exportation of any commodity, either depreciates its value to the maker, or enhances it to the conſumer.

He tells us the warehouſes may be ſet above the creek, on higher ground than we have hitherto known the water to flow, though, ſays he, at a great diſtance from the river; but at Rocket's, he obſerves, there is land ſufficiently high to build any kind of houſe out of danger from water. In the firſt place he intimates that the land at Shockoe is not equally out of danger with that at Rocket's. In the next place he is miſtaken in the land above the creek being at a great diſtance from the river, and forgets to mention the diſtance of the high land at Rocket's from the wharf, that never yet could be made to ſtand. The land at Shockoe, where the warehouſes may now be ſet, is as much out of danger as any land on the river, where there are warehouſes; and inſtead of being mountainous, broken, and difficult of acceſs, the caſe with Rocket's, it is, after an eaſy aſcent, level, and near the river. I think it very neceſſary that the planter ſhould produce his authority for tobacco's being carted to and ſhipped from Rocket's, for want of water at Shockoe wharf. I have made ſtrict enquiry, and cannot learn any ſuch thing, but on the

contrary, that tobacco has been carried off from that wharf in twelve hogshead flats as usual; and from the wharf to the channel of the river, where there are eight feet water, is not above 300 yards. There are few warehouses that there are less crafting or difficulty from than these. I shall say a little more of the water and the creek. Opposite those warehouses is an island, between which and the main land runs a large sluice of water, in the driest season. This water causes the creek, and though sand, in time of an unparallelled fresh, should lodge in any part thereof, as soon as the river falls to its ordinary height, the stream washes away the sand below low water mark, as at present, and leaves at least four feet water to the wharf, where the tide rises. I understand his relation of the merchants offering security to keep the creek open, proceeds from hearing some one make use of the expression in common conversation (it being an expression frequently used) and was then made use of from a sense that the passage to the wharf could not be obstructed as long as water runs over the falls, it being bounded by rocks, to run into that creek, and will always clear its passage to the river. He informs us the greatest objection to the warehouses being fixed at Rocket's, is the extraordinary expence that would accrue by the land carriage, which, to use his expression, is a circumstance that deserves to be well considered; though he tells us the river freight will be proportionably less. I suppose it never occurred to the Gentleman, that water carriage is far cheaper than land carriage. I must make the observation that one of the few of his [illegible] that when a planter is bringing [illegible] further makes little difference; but I will tell it that the greatest part of the tobacco [illegible] to those warehouses, comes down the river [illegible] of Shockoe by water, and that the maker [illegible] waggons to bring it from thence to those warehouses, the saving of which one fifth further will certainly add to the expence of bringing; but listen to the [illegible]. They say they cannot carry it to Rocket's [illegible] with more; for the road from Shockoe to Rocket's [illegible]. They can make two loads a day, or one load, and bring three hogsheads, but if they go to Rocket's, they think it out of their power (as there are [illegible] the way) to bring three hogsheads, or make two loads a day. This additional expence, in my opinion, will be one shilling per hogshead, which the planter must pay, and effectually feel. But what will those planters [illegible] their tobacco by land, to the warehouses, [illegible] at Rocket's, and when they get to Shockoe, [illegible] they might do their business if the warehouses [illegible] they are stopped by the creek, if a high [illegible] or a freth in the river. They must resolve to [illegible] must it subsides, pay ferrage, or go [illegible] and it often happens that [illegible] but in boats, several days together. [illegible] the river freight would be pro[illegible] less. I think he might to have mentioned the [illegible] of goods to Rocket's, and to Shockoe; but [illegible] of himself, as the public think of him, [illegible] by those concerned, that [illegible] from Shockoe and Rocket's, is [illegible] degree of propriety he might [illegible] to Warwick, and there a [illegible] tobacco from a wharf; but had the [illegible] convenience of ships only, why [illegible] warehouses at Petersburg, instead of [illegible] they build them at Cabin Point, [illegible] to be moved from Hood's, on the river, [illegible] and many other like places? [illegible] the planters from land carriage, [illegible], far more expensive. A

[illegible] observation on Rocket's, with its ad[illegible] is no restriction where a person shall [illegible] any kind of commodity, except tobacco, why [illegible] have stopped from thence, or so few goods [illegible] Houses for the reception and delivery of [illegible] were at Rocket's, until the late [illegible] away, and yet the quantity received [illegible] there was very trifling, in comparison to [illegible] delivered from Shockoe, owing to [illegible] and difficulty of getting them to or from [illegible] The merchants are satisfied with the warehouses [illegible], from a knowledge that were they at Rocket's [illegible] brought between it and any where below, would [illegible] as those at Shockoe. The planters are well [illegible] they should be set in safety there, from a [illegible] getting as much for their tobacco, &c. [illegible] as at Rocket's, as any other warehouses on the [illegible] How can that planter expect to be excused, [illegible] so injure, I presume to think, better [illegible] than himself, and more especially should he per[illegible] in purchasing the House to move them to Rocket's [illegible] purpose, do not carry 200 hogsheads an[illegible] while they avoid setting forth [illegible] of the makers of upwards of 4000 hog[illegible] I am, also,

A PLANTER.

LONDON,

[illegible] Sunday evening an express arrived over land [illegible] Bombay, by which we learn, that Hyder Aly, has [illegible] peace with the Morattoes; that he has also de[illegible] the assistance of the English on this occasion; and [illegible] upon the whole it was generally imagined this affair [illegible] in a very short time, be amicably adjusted. This [illegible] upon the Asiatic chiefs has thrown great [illegible] into the scale of the English, as it tends to con[illegible] Hyder Aly and the Asiatics of the absolute necessity [illegible] under of always keeping well with the Eng[illegible] And [illegible] perhaps go so far as to hint, that this [illegible] entered into between the Morattoes and Hyder Aly was, [illegible] fomented even by the English themselves; [illegible] especially, as the express remarks, that *all* was [illegible] and tranquil when he left Bombay.

Lord Chatham never appeared in Parliament with [illegible] better than on Tuesday last. No man questions [illegible] vivacity of his spirit; no man denies the wonderful [illegible] of his abilities. The dignity, firmness, and [illegible] of his conduct, makes his character compleat.

After giving the warmest support to the Duke of Richmond's motion on Tuesday, he entered largely into the consideration of the melancholy state of the country; the depraved system of government, which had, in a very few years, reduced us from a most flourishing to a most miserable condition. He went through the whole proceedings of the House of Commons in the late business of the printers, and arraigned every part of it in the strongest terms. He warmly defended the Magistrates in the conscientious discharge of their duty; that the House, in committing them to prison without hearing their defence upon the point of privilege, had been guilty of a gross and palpable act of tyranny; that they had heard the prostituted electors of Shoreham, in defence of an agreement to sell a borough by auction, and had refused to hear the Lord Mayor of London, in defence of the laws of England; that their expunging, by mere force, the entry of the recognizance, was the act of a mob, not of a Parliament; but that their daring to assume a power of stopping all prosecutions by their vote, struck at once at the whole system of the laws; that it was solely to the measures of government, equally violent and absurd, that Mr. Wilkes owed all his importance; that the King's Ministers, supported by the slavish concurrence of the House of Commons, had at once made him a person of the greatest consequence in the kingdom; that they in effect had made him an Alderman of London, and Representative of the county of Middlesex; and now it seems they intend to make him sheriff, and, in due course, Lord Mayor of London; that the proceedings of the House of Commons, in regard to this Gentleman, made the very name of Parliament ridiculous; that after repeated resolutions, by which they had made him amenable to their jurisdiction, they had shamefully given up the point at last, and, in the face of the world, acknowledged him to be their lord and master. That there remained but one possible remedy for the disorders, with which the government of this country was universally infected; that to save the name and institution of Parliaments from contempt, the House of Commons must be dissolved. This he hoped might restore good government on one side, good humour and tranquility on the other; yet that this was rather a hope in him than any sanguine expectation. He feared that it might prove only a temporary and partial remedy; that to resist the enormous influence of the Crown, some stronger barriers must be erected in defence of the constitution. That formerly the inconveniencies of shortening the duration of Parliament has had great weight with him; but that now it was no longer a question of convenience; the *summa rerum* is at stake; your whole constitution is giving way; and therefore, with the most deliberate and solemn conviction to his understanding, he now declared himself a convert to *triennial Parliaments*. His Lordship concluded with desiring a call of the House for next day, and declared his intention to move an address for the dissolution of the present Parliament. Accordingly on Wednesday his Lordship made the motion, but it was over-ruled, 72 against 23.

The other day the French King found, under a plate that was set for him at dinner, a scroll of a paper, on which was written, "The first Damien missed his aim, the second will be sure."

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 18.

To the Honourable WILLIAM NELSON, *Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia.

The ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL.

SIR,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of *Virginia*, now met in General Assembly, beg Leave to return your Honour our Thanks, for your affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session.

The very great and heavy Loss, which the Merchants and Inhabitants of this Colony have sustained by the late overflowing of the Rivers, is a general and extensive Calamity; and we think ourselves bound in Duty to concur in every Measure which may be thought necessary to relieve the unhappy Sufferers in the most speedy and effectual Manner.

The many and great Virtues of our late worthy Governor, the Right Honourable Lord BOTETOURT, call upon us in the strongest Manner to condole with you on the Death of that noble Lord, who made the real Happiness of this Colony the Object of his most ardent Wishes. At the same Time permit us, Sir, to express our Satisfaction in the great Attention you have paid to the Affairs of Government since the Administration devolved upon you, and to assure you we think our Country happy in having a Native of your distinguished Abilities and long Experience in Business, to preside over us.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL,

THIS *obliging Address calls for the warmest Return of Thanks from me; both on account of your Disposition to concur in relieving the unhappy Sufferers, as well as for your favourable Opinion of myself. If there be any Part of my Conduct in the Administration of Government that merits Approbation, Justice requires me publicly to declare, that I am indebted for it to the Candour, Wisdom and Integrity of the Advice I have on all Occasions received from you.*

To the Honourable WILLIAM NELSON, *Esquire, President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

SIR,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgesses of *Virginia*, now met in General Assembly, beg Leave to return your Honour our unfeigned Thanks for your very affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session.

Our deep Sense of the Loss this Country sustained by the Death of our late excellent and worthy Governor, the Right Honourable Lord BOTETOURT, cannot but excite in us all the Warmth of the most sincere Affection and Gratitude to his Memory, and we heartily lament, with your Honour, upon an Event so unfortunate to this Country.

When we reflect on his Lordship's unremitted Zeal in promoting the Cause of Religion and Virtue;—on that Dignity, tempered with so becoming and proper a Degree of Affability, with which he filled his exalted Station; when we recall to our Remembrance his Excellency's unwearied Diligence and Activity in Business, and his uniform Exertion of every public and private Virtue, we have the strongest Conviction that he made the real Happiness of this Colony the Object of his most ardent Wishes: We should, therefore, think ourselves wanting in Duty to his Majesty, and in the Regard we owe to our Country, did we not seize this first Opportunity of publicly paying a just Tribute to so high a Character. Our chief Consolation arises from a firm Persuasion, that our Gracious Sovereign will, in his great Goodness, be pleased to appoint a Governor, to preside over us, equally worthy of the Royal Confidence, and of our dutiful and affectionate Esteem.

But, Sir, however we may desire to do Justice to the Memory of one, who so deservedly gained our Regard and Affection, we are very far from being unmindful of what is due to your Honour, and hope you will be persuaded that we enjoy great Satisfaction and Happiness in having a Gentleman of your Honour's distinguished Abilities and known Attachment to the true Interest of this Country, to preside over us; we therefore, most sincerely congratulate your Honour on your Succession to the Administration, which we consider as a just Reward of your long and faithful Services to his Majesty and his dutiful Subjects of *Virginia*.

Most earnestly concurring with your Honour, in deploring the Calamities occasioned by the late dreadful overflowing of the Waters, and heartily commiserating the Distresses of the unhappy Sufferers, we will proceed to take their Case under our immediate and serious Consideration; and we assure your Honour that we will, in the Course of our Deliberations, endeavour to follow, as our best and surest Guides, those Principles of Justice, Honour and Humanity, which, we trust, in all similar Instances, and upon every other Occasion, have formed the Rule of our Conduct.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

Mr. SPEAKER, and Gentlemen of the House of BURGESSES,

I *RETURN you my sincere Thanks for this kind Address.*

It gives me particular Pleasure to find, that in doing Justice to the Memory of the late Right Honourable Lord BOTETOURT, *your Ideas of his Excellency's great Merit appear so conformable to those I had conceived of him.*

The Approbation with which you are pleased to honour my poor Endeavours for his Majesty's Service, and the Happiness of his Subjects of Virginia, affords me the highest Satisfaction; for which you will be pleased to accept my most grateful Acknowledgments.

At a meeting of the associators at the capitol in Williamsburg, on Monday the 13th instant, pursuant to previous notice given in the Virginia Gazette by the Moderator, when upwards of one hundred appeared,

Resolved, That all and every article and clause of the association entered into on the 22d day of June, 1770, be dissolved, except as to so much thereof as relates to tea, painters colours, glass, and paper of foreign manufacture.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Moderator.

Extracts from the journal of the Honourable HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

FRIDAY, *July* 12.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That the thanks of this House be given to the Reverend Mr. HENLEY, the Reverend Mr. GWATKIN, the Reverend Mr. HEWITT, and the Reverend Mr. BLAND, for the wise and well timed opposition they have made to the pernicious project of a few mistaken Clergymen, for introducing an American Bishop; a measure by which much disturbance, great anxiety, and apprehension, would certainly take place among his Majesty's faithful American subjects; and that Mr. Richard Henry Lee, and Mr. Bland, do acquaint them therewith.

TUESDAY, *July* 16.

Resolved, That this House will now resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of ways and means for raising money to repair the losses of tobacco sustained by means of the late fresh.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said committee.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Bland took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Bland reported, from the committee, that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table; where the resolutions of the committee were read, and are as followeth, viz.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that for repairing the losses of tobacco sustained by means of the late fresh, a sum of paper money, sufficient for the purpose, be emitted.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that for sinking the paper money to be emitted for repairing the losses of tobacco sustained by means of the late fresh, taxes be imposed upon tobacco exported, and upon wheel carriages, ordinary licences, and writs.

The said resolutions being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That a bill be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions; and that Mr. Bland, Mr Treasurer, Mr. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. Richard Henry Lee, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Riddick, do prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. JOHN PAGE, jun. of Roſewell is elected for the college of William and Mary. And Mr. EDMUND BERKELEY for the county of Middleſex.

GLOUCESTER, *January* 14.

His Grace the Duke of BEAUFORT has given notice to our Infirmary that the late Lord BOTETOURT, by his laſt will and teſtament, has bequeathed 500l. to that charity.—His Lordſhip, when this hoſpital was firſt ſet on foot, ſubſcribed 230l. to the building, and 10l. 10s. per ann. Afterwards, as the expence of the building exceeded the firſt calculation, he advanced 500l. more; nor did he ſtop there, for it is certain he ſupplied another conſiderable ſum at a critical time, which enhanced its value, as much as the privacy of the gift ennobled the liberality of the donor.

Theſe princely contributions he ſeconded with a ſingular zeal and activity in promoting the intereſts of the charity; and when we conſider his amiable character, his perſonal influence, and powerful connections, all employed and exerted to their utmoſt in favour of this glorious object, how far can we pretend to ſay the Infirmary derives from him its preſent flouriſhing eſtabliſhment? His unvaried and affectionate attachment to this inſtitution, which failed to his lateſt breath, proves too plainly that he courted not popularity in promoting it; and notwithſtanding his noble bequeſt, every well wiſher to the charity muſt lament the loſs which it hath ſuffered by his death. If popular eſteem and love be the reward of merit, they will for ever attend on his memory, to whoſe generous patronage we are indebted, in great meaſure, for a public work that reflects real honour on this county and kingdom in general. Yet this is no more than a particular inſtance of Lord BOTETOURT's character, a ſingle ray of that benevolence, which gladdened all around him, and ſhone as bright in our colonies, as it had before in the mother country; which, at this important criſis, much wanted the kind and conciliating offices of ſo amiable a repreſentative.

FAUQUIER county, *June* 11, 1771.

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; Moderator.

SIR,

WE, being the committee choſen by the aſſociators of this county, agreeable to the firſt article of the general aſſociation, were applied to by Mr John Turner, one of the aſſociating merchants, who informed us that, contrary to his directions, he had a quantity of goods ſent in to him from Great-Britain, and deſired a meeting of this committee on the ſame. We therefore on this day met at his ſtore, where he fairly laid before us his invoice, and on examination thereof, we find an account of a quantity of goods contrary to the terms of the aſſociation, amounting to 34 l. which goods, as we had no conveniency of taking them into our own cuſtody, we ſaw packed up in bales and taken out of the ſtore into a ſeparate houſe, taking Mr. Turner's word and honour not to expoſe any of them to ſale, but to keep them ſafely in his cuſtody, to be diſpoſed of as this committee ſhall hereafter direct. And having the ſame application from Mr. Martin Pickett, another aſſociating merchant, and one of the Committee, we then repaired to his ſtore, and having his invoice laid before us, proceeded to examine it in the ſame manner as we had Mr. Turner's; and finding therein an account of goods, contrary to the aſſociation, amounting to 135 l. which Mr. Pickett aſſured us was ſent to him directly contrary to his orders, we ſaw them packed up in bales and taken out of the ſtore, taking Mr. Pickett's word and honour not to expoſe any of them to ſale, but to keep them ſafely in his cuſtody, to be diſpoſed of as this committee ſhall hereafter direct. From Mr. Turner's and Mr. Pickett's candid and generous behaviour in this affair, we are induced to believe their engagements, on this important occaſion, will be inviolably adhered to, and that they well deſerve the confidence we have repoſed in them.

It is with the utmoſt concern, Mr. Moderator, that we inform you of the conduct of our neighbouring merchants in the towns of Dumfries and Falmouth. We are well aſſured they have all imported goods as uſual, and of goods contrary to the aſſociation more largely than ever; eager, one to get the ſtart of another, in gleaning the ſpoils of an oppreſſed country, to which they owe their bread. Theſe goods they publicly expoſe to ſale in their ſtores, in open and ſhameleſs violation of their moſt ſacred engagements; and in juſtification of themſelves, they plead the general example of Fredericksburg, Port Royal, and even Williamſburg itſelf, where, they ſay, the aſſociation is paid no manner of regard to. If this is really the caſe, our ſituation is to be the more lamented. It, in our opinions, clearly proves a combination of the merchants of this colony and Great-Britain againſt us, and juſtifies a ſtrong ſuſpicion of a premeditated ſcheme in them to aid the Parliament of Great-Britain in fixing the yoke of ſlavery on America. It appears from their ſubſequent conduct, that they entered into the aſſociation with that ſeeming cordiality, in order to betray with the more facility, and deſtroy that mutual confidence on which our aſſociation was founded, and which was abſolutely neceſſary to give ſucceſs to our meaſures. What can we think of ſuch men? They have approved themſelves enemies to this country, and as ſuch ought to be avoided by every man of public virtue. They may, with their brethren of New-York, obtain the thanks of the Miniſtry, but ſurely muſt acknowledge themſelves at the ſame time clearly intitled to the execrations of this much injured country.

As to the committees appointed in the ſeveral counties, agreeable to the firſt article of the aſſociation, eſpecially thoſe of King George and Prince William, we hope they will excuſe the liberty we take in recommending it to them, ſeriouſly to conſider, whether or not they have acted up to the character of men of honour, in diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them, agreeable to the tenor of the general aſſociation; and beg leave to inform them, as well as the other aſſociators, that if it be true that the merchants in general throughout the colony are ſuffered to ſell goods contrary to the aſſociation, without cenſure or interruption, that we ſhall hereafter look upon ourſelves to be diſcharged from every obligation entered into by the aſſociation.

We are, with the moſt reſpectful eſteem,
Sir, your very humble ſervants,
THOMAS MARSHALL,
WILLIAM EDMONDS,
JAMES SCOTT,
JOHN CHILTON.

To FEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; Moderator.

SIR,

WE the committee of the aſſociaters in Fairfax county, at the requeſt of Mr. Alexander Henderſon, merchant in Colcheſter, and Mr. William Balmain, merchant in Alexandria, on the 16th day of April laſt, carefully examined the invoices, and other papers, relative to two cargoes of goods juſt imported in the ſhip Anne, Captain Huie, from Glaſgow, and conſigned to the ſaid Henderſon and Balmain, reſpectively; both which cargoes we found perfectly conformable to the aſſociation. Mr. Henderſon, at the ſame time, mention'd to us a ſmall package which had been ſent him as a compliment from Great-Britain, not then come to hand; ſo that he was not certain of its contents, but believed it contained a caſe of ſilver handed knives and forks, and promiſed, upon his honour, if it proved ſo, or contained any other articles contrary to aſſociation, to deliver them up to be ſtored. And on the 18th day of June laſt, at the requeſt of the ſame Gentlemen, we examined the invoices and papers, relating to two other cargoes of goods, juſt imported in the ſhips Janie and Patuxent, conſigned as aforeſaid, and found theſe cargoes alſo in every reſpect agreeable to the aſſociation; except nine mens fine hats in Mr. Henderſon's cargo, charged from twelve ſhillings to ſixteen ſhillings and ſixpence each, and three ditto in Mr. Balmain's, charged at eleven ſhillings each: Upon enquiring into the cauſe of this, and peruſing copies of the letters which had paſſed upon the occaſion between Meſſ. Glaſford and Henderſon, merchants of Glaſgow (who ſhipped the goods) and the manufacturers, we were fully convinced that the ſame was a miſtake of the manufacturers, and contrary to the direction and intention of the ſaid Meſſ. Glaſford and Henderſon. In juſtice to theſe Gentlemen, and their agents here, we think it incumbent on us to declare that they have, in our opinion, hitherto ſtrictly adhered to the ſpirit and intention of the aſſociation, which we heartily wiſh had been done with the ſame ſincerity and good faith by all other importers; but we fear there has been too much cauſe given for the public declaration made to us by Mr. Henderſon and Mr. Balmain at our laſt meeting, "that they found ſo little regard paid to the aſſociation by others, and ſuch quantities of goods imported into different parts of the colony diametrically oppoſite both to the ſpirit and the letter of the articles entered into, that they ſhould think themſelves obliged for the future, in juſtice to their conſtituents (however contrary to their own ſentiments) to ſend their orders in the ſame manner with other importers; reſtraining themſelves only from importing tea, and other taxed articles, which they were ſtill determined to adhere to."

We will not preſume to dictate to the members of the aſſociation in general how far it may, or may not, be conſiſtent with good policy to attempt keeping up a plan here, which is now dropped by all our ſiſter colonies, except refuſing to import tea, and ſuch other articles as are, or may be, taxed for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America (which, we truſt, will never be departed from until our grievances are redreſſed) but we muſt beg leave to repreſent to you, Sir, the real neceſſity there is for ſpeedily convening a ſufficient number of the aſſociators, to form ſuch regulations as may put all the members upon an equal footing, in practice as well as theory; for, at preſent, thoſe who faithfully adhere to their engagements have the mortification, not only of ſeeing their own good intentions fruſtrated by the negligence, the inſincerity, and the mal-practices of others, but many of them find themſelves, from the ſame cauſes, greatly embarraſſed in their buſineſs, and their trade daily falling into the hands of men, who have not acted upon the ſame honourable principles, and who have very little title to the countenance, or even the connivance of the public. We are, with great reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,
G. MASON,
G. WASHINGTON,
PETER WAGENER,
JOHN WEST,
JOHN DALTON.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg, *on* Monday *the* 23*d of* September *next*, *being fair day (the ſale formerly advertiſed being prevented by badneſs of weather)*

ABOUT fifty choice SLAVES, uſed to cropping and farming. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bond with ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date. I have alſo ſome other ſlaves to diſpoſe of at private ſale, among whom are two carpenters, and a few houſe ſervants. I will alſo ſell the plantation whereon I now live, in *King George* county, oppoſite to *Fredericksburg*, with or without the ferry. Credit, if required, will be extended to one, two, or three years, to ſuit the purchaſer. JAMES HUNTER.

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, on Friday *the* 16*th of* Auguſt *next, by public ſale,*

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon Mr. *Joſeph Watkins* lately lived, in *New Kent* county, containing about 600 acres, on *Pamunkey* river, adjoining next above the land of Mr. *Lewis Webb*, who will be kind enough to ſhow it to any purchaſer, and it will be found to be a pleaſant ſeat, and level and valuable farm. A good title will be made, and credit allowed, to be declared on the day of ſale. Poſſeſſion to be delivered on the 1ſt day of *January* next.

EDWARD WATKINS,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

NORFOLK, *July* 15, 1771.

On Wedneſday, *the* 24*th inſtant, at noon, will be* SOLD, *on the* Parade,

THE brig INDUSTRY, about 5000 buſhels burthen, with all her furniture, juſt returned from ſea. The veſſel may be viewed at Capt. *John Hutchings*'s wharf, where ſhe now lies. The terms of the ſale may be known, and the inventory ſeen, by applying to GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

FOUR thouſand acres of LAND, belonging to *James Burwell*, lying in the county of *Iſle of Wight*, on *James* river, 11 miles below *Smithfield*, will be expoſed to public ſale on the 10th day of *November* next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day. It is very level, and extraordinary good for grain and ſtock, having firm marſhes belonging to it, and ſo convenient to *Norfolk*, that whatever is made thereon may eaſily be carried there by water; there is alſo a very fine merchant mill in the neighbourhood thereof, the proprietor of which, will, no doubt, readily take all the wheat that can be made upon it. Oyſters and fiſh are to be had in plenty, and extremely good. The land will be laid off in lots to ſuit purchaſers, and may be entered on the 1ſt of *January* next. Six months credit will be allowed from the day of entry, on bond and approved ſecurity being given to

LEWIS BURWELL,
DUDLEY DIGGES,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
RICHARD BAKER,
NATHANIEL BURWELL. } TRUSTEES.

To be SOLD, at Mr. Crump's *ſtore, at* Rocky Ridge,

A QUANTITY OF
BACON AND LARD,
At ſeven pence half penny per pound.

WE have under our care a box, WW, No. 1, which, through miſtake, was delivered from on board the Nelly Frigate, Captain Greig, in room of a box of the ſame number, marked W Win. It is probable the owner of the former may have received the latter. We would be glad to have them exchanged.

JOHN and GEORGE FOWLER.

A BOX of ſtationary, and bundle of hair ſieves, damaged on their paſſage from *Liverpool*, in the *True Briton*, Captain *Atkinſon*, are to be ſold for the benefit of the inſurers, at the ſubſcribers ſtore, on *Saturday* the 3d of *Auguſt* next.

JOHN and GEORGE FOWLER.

Imported from London, *in the* Liberty, *Capt.* James Walker, *ſome time in* January *laſt*,

A BOX of hats marked A, a diamond, I V. No. A, which has never come to hand. Any perſon having it in poſſeſſion, is requeſted to ſend it to the ſubſcriber, at *Cumberland* town, in *New-Kent* county. The favour will be thankfully acknowledged, and all expences paid, by JAMES UNDERWOOD.

The imported HORSE

VALIANT,

Formerly the property of the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſq; ſtands at *Richmond*, is in great perfection, and will cover mares this ſeaſon, at fifteen ſhillings per leap.

ALEXANDER & PETERFIELD TRENT.

FALMOUTH, *July* 12, 1771.

ALL perſons having had dealings with *Wodrow* and *Neilſon*, at their ſtore formerly kept at *Falmouth*, or elſewhere, are deſired to take notice, that the death of my partner, Mr. *John Neilſon*, obliges me to authoriſe and empower Mr. *David Kerr*, of the ſaid town of *Falmouth*, to ſettle all the ſaid company's accounts, and to receive all debts due to them. I further give notice, that for the purpoſe of ſpeedily diſcharging what debts the company may owe, there is for ſale ſundry tracts of land, two griſt mills, ſeveral town lots, Negroes and Mulattoes, with houſhold furniture, books, &c. all valuable, betwixt this and the 1ſt of *November* next; and if not ſold then, they will be ſold on ſhort credit to the higheſt bidder. ALEXANDER WODROW.

N. B. The ſtore and dealings at *Falmouth*, in name of *William Love*, and company, continues as formerly.

A. W.

FALMOUTH, *July* 12, 1771.

ALL perſons indebted to the late copartnery of Meſſ. *Wodrow* and *Neilſon*, are deſired to take notice, that every debtor who ſhall fail to come and ſettle their accounts before the firſt day of *November* next, will be immediately dealt with according to law, without reſpect to any perſon or perſons whatever.

DAVID KERR.

WHEREAS my wife *Sarah* hath abſconded from me, this is to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

July 1, 1771. WILLIAM SNEAD, ſen.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about the 1ſt of *June* laſt, in *Accomack* county, a Negro fellow named POMPEY, he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, of a mulatto colour, wore his own hair, which is long and very curled. When he went off he had but mean clothes, but it is ſuppoſed he may get others, as he called himſelf a free man, and went by the name of *George Johnſon*. He has ſeveral ſcars on his breaſt, which, I hear, he ſays were cauſed by the ſmall pox, but he never had the ſmall pox; the ſcars were had while working in an iron works, on *Nanticoke* river, in *Maryland*. He went over the bay to *Norfolk*, and deſigned to go on board ſome veſſel as a ſailor, having been uſed to ſail in the bay. All maſters of veſſels are therefore deſired to be cautious of being impoſed upon by him, as he is an artful fellow. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges, paid by RICHARD DRUMMOND.

TAKEN up in *Auguſta*, a bay mare, 4 years old, with a blaze in her face, branded on the near buttock S. S. and on the near ſhoulder S, a natural trotter, about 13 hands and a half high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l. 10 s.

MICHAEL BOWYER.

TAKEN up in *Culpeper*, a ſmall black mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, a ſmall white ſtreak below it, and branded on the near ſhoulder T. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l. JOHN PARKS, jun.

NORFOLK, *July* 7, 1771.

IN conſequence of a legal ſurvey and condemnation as unfit for ſea, on *Tueſday* the 30th inſtant, will be ſold at *Portſmouth*, for ready money, for the benefit of the owners or inſurers, the hull, materials, &c. of the ſhip HANOVER PLANTER, *Muſcoe Levingſton* late maſter. GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

TAKEN up in *Fauquier* a black and white heifer, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, and a hole in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 5s.
JOHN BRAGG.

HAMPTON, *July* 5, 1771.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber laſt *Auguſt*, a very ſtout well made Mulatto man named SAMUEL BERRY, by trade a ſhoemaker; it is needleſs to mention his cloathing, as he has been out ſo long, and as he plays on the fiddle, he has many opportunities of changing his dreſs. I underſtand he is about *Peterſburg*, committing robberies daily. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſlave, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall be fully rewarded for their trouble, by JUDITH HARBERT.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Elizabeth City* county, on *Saturday* the 22d of *June* laſt, a likely young Negro fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a tawny complexion, his cloathing is a blue and white ſtriped flannel waiſtcoat, a pair of blue cloth breeches, an osnabrig ſhirt; both feet and bare legged; he ſays he is the property of Mr. *William Hardyman*, of *Charles City* county. The owner is deſired to ſend for the ſaid Negro, and pay charges to
EDWARD HURST, gaoler.

N. B. He is a remarkable large eater.

RUN away the 15th of *June*, from the ſubſcriber at *Chotank*, in *Stafford* county, an *Iriſh* ſervant man named PATRICK CLERK, a weaver by trade; had on when he went away, a light bearſkin coat, jacket and breeches, carried with him two white ſhirts, and two unmade (one white, and the other brown) a new pair of ribbed mixed yarn ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat; he is much pitted with the ſmall pox. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid ſervant to me, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows.
LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, ſen.

BEING determined to remove into the frontiers as ſoon as I can make it convenient, I take this method of acquainting thoſe that are inclined to purchaſe, that I have a tract of LAND on *Mattapony* river, known by the name of *Fleet*'s ferry, containing 1000 acres of high land and marſh; it is a pleaſant ſituation, with good buildings, a great plenty of different ſorts of fruits, and the ferry is worth about 30l. a year; alſo one of the beſt fiſheries on the river; and a good griſt mill near the houſe. Alſo one other tract, about four miles diſtant, and near *King and Queen* court-houſe, containing 366 acres, with all neceſſary buildings for a quarter, and a great plenty of fine fruit. They will be ſold together or ſeparate. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer for part of the money. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives at the ſaid ferry. WILLIAM FLEET.

To be SOLD, *at public auction, for* READY MONEY, *on the premiſes, the 25th of this inſtant, by virtue of a deed of truſt from* Allen Smith *to the ſubſcriber,*

A TRACT of good CORN LAND, in *Surry* county, lying near *Hunniford*'s bridge, containing 200 acres. There are on the ſaid plantation, a good dwelling-houſe, with brick chimnies, and all other neceſſary out-houſes, in good repair. Alſo young orchards of apple and peach trees. The ſaid plantation is in good order for cropping, and may be entered on the 25th of *December* next. NICHOLAS FAULCON, jun.

AS I intend to move into *Pittſylvania* county next fall, I will ſell a great bargain in my plantation, where I now live, containing 625 acres of LAND, lying on *Reedy Creek*, in *Brunſwick* county, about 40 miles from *Peterſburg*, 4 miles from the court-houſe, and 2 miles and a half from the middle church: The land lies well, and is good for corn and wheat, and part of it good for tobacco; there is a dwelling-houſe, with 3 rooms upon the lower floor, and two brick chimnies, a barn 30 by 20, the lower floor planked, and other neceſſary houſes; likewiſe about 1000 fruit trees, as good a ſpring as any in the colony, and the land is as fit for ſtock as any place within 30 miles of it. There are about 130 acres of land cleared, all in a fence.
WILLIAM SMITH.

N. B. I will take 600l. for the above mentioned land in money or Negroes. W. S.

YORK county, *July* 3, 1771.

RAN away, about the middle of *June* laſt, from Mr. *John Park Cuſtis*'s plantation, near the Capitol landing, a likely young *Virginia* born Negro fellow named WILL, about 6 feet high, very full faced, and full eyed. The ſaid Negro broke *York* gaol ſome time ago, and was taken again, but in bringing him home to the ſaid plantation he made his eſcape from the overſeer. As he paſſed at *York* ſome time for a free man, I have reaſon to believe that he will try to get on board ſome veſſel. Whoever will bring the ſaid Negro to me, near *Williamſburg*, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides what the law allows. He is out-lawed.
JOSEPH VALENTINE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt taking him on board at their peril.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Frederick*, the 30th of *May* laſt, a Negro man named JASPER, lately purchaſed of *George Bowneſs*, tanner, in *Portſmouth*, and formerly the property of *William Simpſon*, butcher, in *Norfolk*, and *Francis Clarke*, in *Princeſs Anne*. The ſaid ſlave is about 27 years of age, remarkably ſtrong built, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, wears much hair on his cheeks, the firſt joint of the fore finger of his right hand rendered uſeleſs by a wound, has a down caſt aſpect, a large ſcar on one of his knees from a burn, has worked at the carpenter's and cooper's trades, but more accuſtomed to work on board veſſels, and has much the air of a tailor; had on when he went away, a new pair of buckſkin breeches, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid ſlave, and convey him to me, or to Mr. *William Allaſon*, merchant in *Falmouth*, ſhall receive THREE PISTOLES reward, and if taken out of this colony, FIVE PISTOLES. As I have reaſon to ſuſpect that he will endeavour to get on board a veſſel, in order to make his eſcape, I forewarn all maſters and commanders of veſſels from taking him on board.
THOMAS BRYAN MARTIN.

LOST,

Either in YORK, *or in its neighbourhood*,

THE top part of a GERMAN FLUTE, tipped with ivory, having POTTER, the maker's name, on it. It can be of no ſervice to any perſon, without the other parts. Whoever finds it, is deſired to ſend or bring it to the printer hereof, who will direct him where to find a reward.

CUMBERLAND county, *July* 1, 1771.

I INTEND for *Great-Britain*.
HENRY L. DAVIS.

RAN away from *Fighting Creek*, the middle of laſt *April*, Negro SAM, belonging to the eſtate of *William Randolph*, Eſq; deceaſed; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, well ſet, can make a ſhoe, and plays on the violin, has been froſt-bitten, and loſt the moſt of his toes, and I believe all of them on one foot; he is a cunning artful fellow, was laſt ſeen at *Turkey Iſland*, in *Henrico* county, and ſuppoſe he is ſtill lurking thereabout. Whoever will bring the ſaid ſlave to me, on *Fighting Creek*, in *Cumberland* county, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows.
RICHARD EGGLESTON.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation near *Elk-Ridge* landing, the four following convict ſervants, viz.

JAMES BARBER, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a brown complexion, ſhort light brown hair, and about 25 years of age: Had on and took with him, a country cloth jacket and breeches, an old felt hat, two new oſnabrig ſhirts, old ſhoes, with flat iron buckles.

JOHN BATE, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a fair complexion, with ſhort ſtraight brown hair: Had on when he went away, a blue halfthick jacket, a felt hat, about half worn, a new oſnabrig ſhirt, old crocus trouſers, no ſhoes or ſtockings.

JOHN BATES, about 27 or 28 years of age, a ſtout well looking fellow, of a fair complexion, with ſhort brown hair, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high: Had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, much worn, old leather breeches, old felt hat, and oſnabrig ſhirt.

JOHN TOMLINSON, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well ſet fellow, with ſandy hair and beard, a little knock-kneed, and his ancles ſore: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, country cloth jacket, much worn, greaſy buckſkin breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, old grey ribbed ſtockings, and old ſhoes.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the aforeſaid ſervants, or either of them, ſhall receive, if taken in the province, FORTY SHILLINGS; but if out of the province, FIVE POUNDS for each, paid by BENJAMIN HOWARD.

N. B. They are all *Engliſhmen*.

TAKEN up in *Suſex* county, a bright bay horſe, about 14 hands and an inch high, well made, and in good plight, has a ſtar in his forehead, and ſnip on his noſe, a ſmall blemiſh in his right eye, a ſmall white ſtreak on the top of his back about 4 inches long, no brand perceiveable, he appears to be about 8 or 9 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25l. EDWARD POWELL.

TAKEN up adrift, by *Samuel Timſon*, in *March*, 1768, a boat about 28 feet from ſtem to ſtern, 5 feet and a half wide, and has been altered by the ſaid *Timſon*, and raiſed a plank higher, which he has painted red, on the ſtern of the boat on the right ſide, between the timbers, there are pieces nailed on the ſeams about 2 inches broad. The owner, by applying to me, ſhall be informed where the boat is, on paying charges as the law directs.
WILLIAM LYON.

TAKEN up in *Southampton* a red ſteer, about 4 years old, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a crop and ſlit in the left. RICHARD JELKS.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Fairfax*, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *John Pound*, ſon and heir of *Morris Pound*, deceaſed, late of the county aforeſaid, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Fairfax*, at *Alexandria*, on the third *Monday* in next month, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him by *William Savage*, and *Margaret* his wife, executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of *Charles Green*, deceaſed, and *Spence Grayſon*, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of *Benjamin Grayſon*, deceaſed. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. ſterling. And have then there this writ. Witneſs *Peter Wagener*, clerk of our ſaid court, this 20th day of *December*, in the 11th year of our reign. P. WAGENER.

TAKEN up at *Virginia* ferry, in *Cheſterfield* county, a forrel mare, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſome white on her near ſhoulder, and her hind feet white above her footlock. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. DANIEL STONE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Henrico* county, ſome time in *January* laſt, a likely Negro man ſlave named PETER, about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a black fellow, has a bony face, and dull heavy eyes, ſpeaks ſlow, eſpecially when charged with a miſdemeanour, has many ſcars about both his knees, occaſioned by burns, has large limbs, and his feet are uncommonly large, his cloaths were ſuch as plantering Negroes uſually wear, though it is probable he may have ſtolen other cloaths, and changed his dreſs, and his name alſo; and I am under ſome apprehenſion that ſome evil diſpoſed perſon has forged him a paſs, or ſome writing whereby he may endeavour to paſs as a free man. Any perſon who will bring the ſaid ſlave to me, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and if taken out of the country TEN POUNDS.
WILLIAM JONES.

N. B. I purchaſed the ſaid ſlave (a boy) out of the *Burton* family of *Julius Burton*, who has ſince removed to *Halifax*, where he may endeavour to get. W. J.

MAY 23, 1771.

I HAVE for ſale ten LOTS or half acres of LAND, in the city of *Williamſburg*, near Dr. *James Carter*'s, being the lots whereon the late Col. *Holloway* lived. There is a dwelling houſe thereon in good repair, with a kitchen under it, and two large brick vaults. I would alſo ſell the brick WINDMILL I lately purchaſed of Major *Taliaferro*, which very late experience has proved may be made, with little alteration, exceedingly convenient and profitable. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer of the above may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Tazewell* in *Williamſburg*, or the ſubſcriber in *Middleſex* county.

tf HUGH WALKER.

General Poſt Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

HIS Majeſty's POST MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a 5th PACKET-BOAT to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*, Notice is hereby given, that the MAIL, for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt Office in *New-York*, at 12 of the Clock at Night, on the 1ſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, SECRETARY.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Loudoun* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Thomas Patterſon*, brother and heir of *John Patterſon*, late of *Leeſburg*, in the ſaid county, merchant, deceaſed, to appear before the Juſtices of our ſaid county court, at the court houſe thereof, on the 2d *Monday* in *December* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and *Fleming Patterſon*, of *Leeſburg*, merchant, by *Henry M'Cabe* of *Alexandria*, merchant, *William Craufurd*, jun. and company, merchants, *William Craufurd*, *Thomas Dunmore*, and company, of *Great-Britain*, merchants. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Charles Binns*, clerk of our ſaid court, the 25th day of *November*, in the 11th year of our reign, 1770.
6 m CHARLES BINNS.

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purpoſes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the ſame until *July* following, at his houſe, ſix miles from *Wincheſter*: The ſituation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himſelf that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated ſucceſs in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unneceſſary. To theſe he chuſes to appeal, rather than ſpeak confidently of himſelf.

Patients may depend upon every neceſſary accommodation; likewiſe the greateſt care and tenderneſs; and need not be under any apprehenſion of confinement.
JOHN M'DONALD.

Maryland, Auguſt 15, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 5th of *September*, and continues till the laſt of *June* 1771, at his houſe which ſtands about half a mile from *Baltimore Town*, on a healthy ſituation, with a very agreeable proſpect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty-five ſhillings *per* week for board. The ſickneſs is really trifling, and the confinement nope. They may ſafely return to their homes in 21 days. Thoſe that chooſe to come, are requeſted not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that neceſſary care may be taken to prevent their being diſappointed. NEGROES will be inſured at five *per cent*. The ſubſcriber declares he has inoculated upwards of *eight thouſand*, and has loſt but *ſeventeen*, and they died more from obſtinacy and a too great indulgence, than from the ſmall-pox. HENRY STEVENSON.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street.
All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12s6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3s. the Firſt Week, and 2s. each Time after: and long ones in Proportion.